APPLYING A STROKE COLOUR

All objects in InDesign have a *stroke* element. It may be the outline of letters, the box around a graphic or a line drawing. The stroke or outline can be coloured using any colour that is available in your *Swatches* panel. Objects can be created with a particular colour stroke or the colour can be added after it has been created.

Try This Yourself:

Same File

Continue using the previous file with this exercise...

1 Navigate to page **5**, press Ctrl + 2 to zoom in, then place the call out box in view

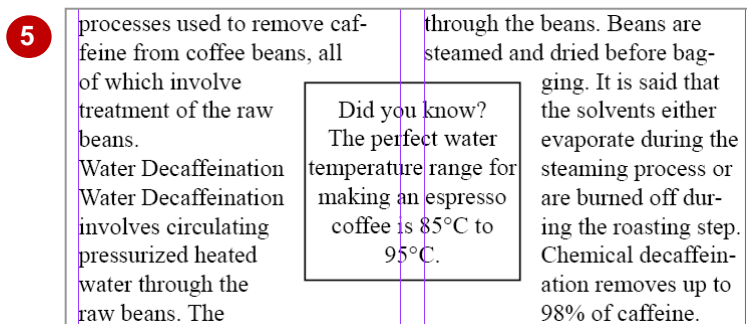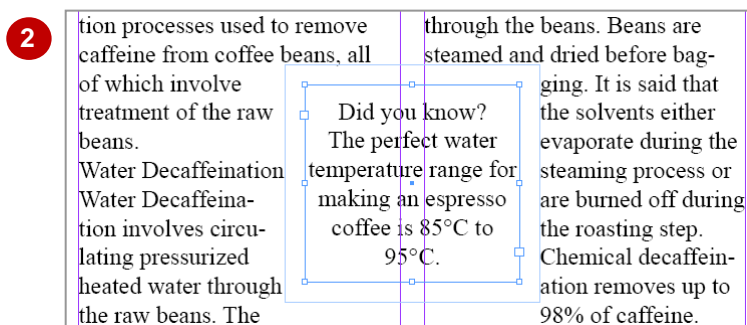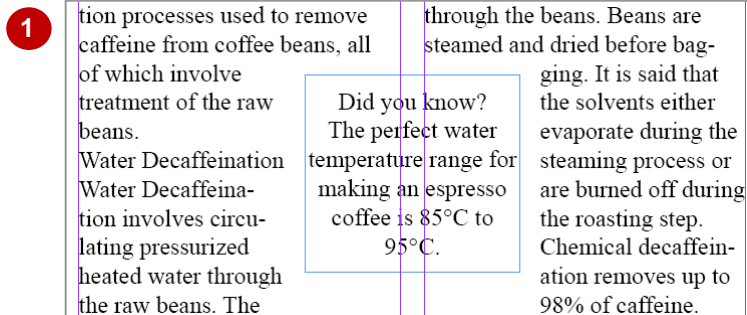**2** Click on the **Selection** tool, then click on the call out box to select it

3 Click on the **Stroke** icon, in the top left of the **Swatches** panel, so that it appears in front of the **Fill** icon

4 Click on **Black** to apply the colour to the stroke

This change might be a bit difficult to see if your frame edges are displayed, so let's deselect the object...

5 Click elsewhere on the document to deselect the object

Your call out box should now appear as shown. In our example, the frame edges were temporarily hidden by pressing Ctrl + H

1 tion processes used to remove caffeine from coffee beans, all of which involve treatment of the raw beans.
Water Decaffeination
Water Decaffeination involves circulating pressurized heated water through the raw beans. The

Did you know?
The perfect water temperature range for making an espresso coffee is 85°C to 95°C.

through the beans. Beans are steamed and dried before bagging. It is said that the solvents either evaporate during the steaming process or are burned off during the roasting step. Chemical decaffeination removes up to 98% of caffeine.

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For Your Reference…

To **apply** a **stroke colour**:

1. Click on the object to select it
2. Click on the **Stroke** icon in the **Swatches** panel
3. Click on the colour that you want to apply

Handy to Know…

- The **Fill** and **Stroke** controls are also accessible in the **Tools** panel.
- You can change **Fill** or **Stroke** colour by applying another colour.

CREATING A TINT

A *tint* is a lighter version of a spot or process colour. It is achieved by printing less of the coloured ink in an area – effectively increasing the amount of white in the mix. *Tints* are a cheap way to create a wide range of different print colours for a single or two spot colour jobs. *Tints* are expressed as percentages of the colour, where 100% is the initial colour and 0% is white.

Try This Yourself:

Same File

Continue using the previous file with this exercise...

1 Press `Ctrl` + `0` to zoom out, then click on the *Pasteboard* to ensure that no objects are selected

We don't want to change the colour of any objects just yet...

2 Click on *Coffee* in the *Swatches* panel to select it

3 Click on the right arrow ▶ for *Tint* to display the slider control

4 Drag the slider to the left until *30%* is displayed, then click on the right arrow ▶ to hide the slider
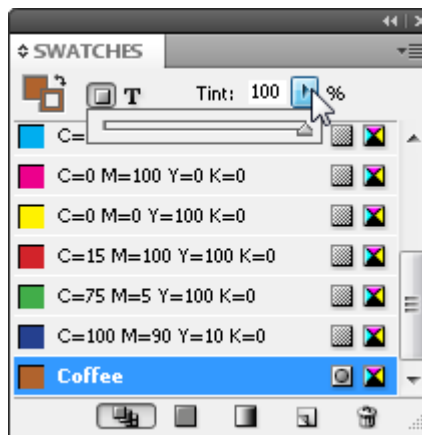
You could also type 30%, but it's just not as much fun!

5 Ensure that you can see all of the listed colours in the *Swatches* panel – drag the bottom edge down if necessary
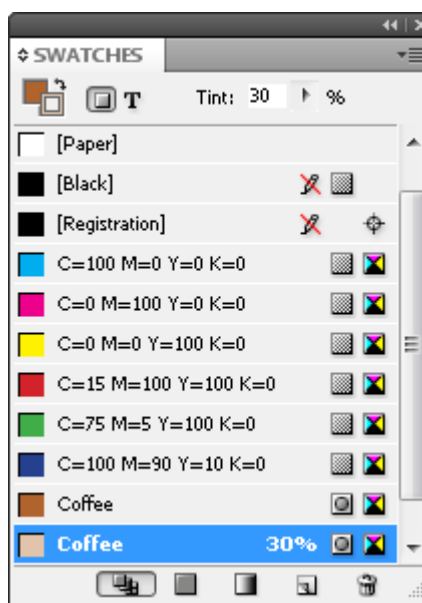
6 Drag the *Stroke* ▣ icon with the new colour down the *Swatches* panel to position it below the existing *Coffee* entry

7 Navigate to page *3*, click on the *Fill* ▣ icon to select it, click on the rectangular frame at the bottom of the page, then click on *Coffee 30%* to apply it

3 | SWATCHES
Tint: 100 %
- C=...
- C=0 M=100 Y=0 K=0
- C=0 M=0 Y=100 K=0
- C=15 M=100 Y=100 K=0
- C=75 M=5 Y=100 K=0
- C=100 M=90 Y=10 K=0
- **Coffee**

6 | SWATCHES
Tint: 30 %
- [Paper]
- [Black]
- [Registration]
- C=100 M=0 Y=0 K=0
- C=0 M=100 Y=0 K=0
- C=0 M=0 Y=100 K=0
- C=15 M=100 Y=100 K=0
- C=75 M=5 Y=100 K=0
- C=100 M=90 Y=10 K=0
- Coffee
- **Coffee** 30%

For Your Reference…

To *create* a *tint*:

1. Click on the colour in the *Swatches* panel
2. Adjust the tint percentage using the *Tint* slider in the *Swatches* panel or the *Colour* panel

Handy to Know…

- Tints should be added to the *Swatches* panel so that if changes need to be made to the tint, they will flow through the entire document.

CREATING A GRADIENT

A *gradient* is a graduated blend of two or more colours or of two or more tints of the same colour. Gradients can include process and spot 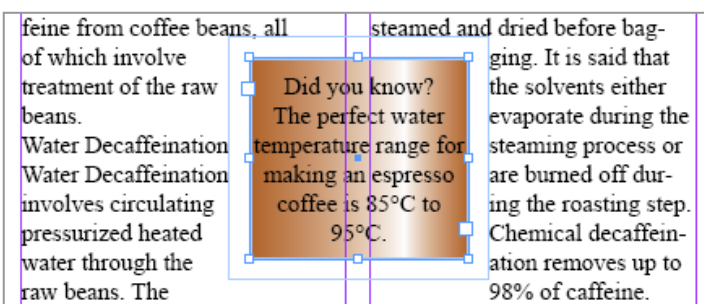colours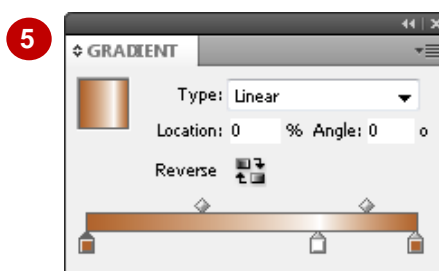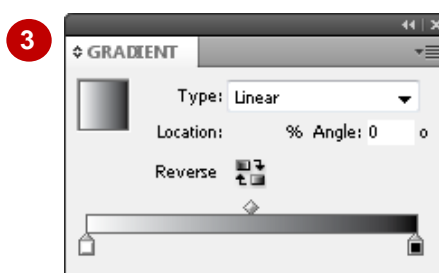, no colour (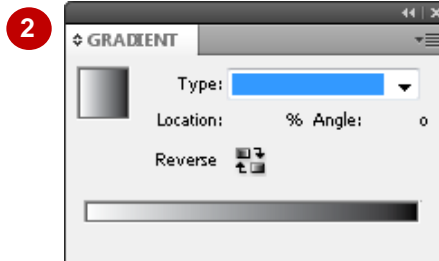paper) and mixed ink colours (where a colour is made of a blend of spot and process colours). *Gradients* work around stops – points where the gradient changes from one colour to the next. Stops can be moved, to change gradients.

Try This Yourself:

Same File

Continue using the previous file with this exercise...

1 Click on the *Pasteboard* to deselect any objects

2 Select **Window** > **Gradient**

3 Click on the drop arrow ▾ for *Type* and click on *Linear*

4 Display the *Swatches* panel, then click on *Coffee* and drag it to the black end of the gradient bar in the *Gradient* panel

You should see a closed hand icon. Coffee will replace the black gradient...

5 Drag the white gradient box to set *Location* to about *70*, then drag *Coffee* from the *Swatches* panel to the left end of the gradient, to form a three colour gradient

6 Drag the *gradient* box into the *Swatches* panel to add it, then double-click on it to display the *Gradient Options* dialog box

7 Type **Coffee Gradient** in *Swatch Name* and click on **[OK]**

8 Navigate to page *5* and select the call out box

9 Click on the *Fill* icon in the *Swatches* panel, then click on *Coffee Gradient* to apply it to the frame

2

GRADIENT

Type:
Location: % Angle: °
Reverse

3

GRADIENT

Type: Linear
Location: % Angle: 0 °
Reverse

5

GRADIENT

Type: Linear
Location: 0 % Angle: 0 °
Reverse

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9

For Your Reference…

To *create* a *gradient*:
1. On the *Gradient* panel, select the colours, position of the stop point, angle and gradient type
2. Drag the *Gradient* swatch into the *Swatches* panel

Handy to Know…

- There are two types of gradient – linear and radial. *Linear* gradients blend from one colour to another from one side of an object to the other. *Radial* gradients create a circular effect where one colour blends to the other from the centre of a circle out to the edges.

REMOVING COLOUR

Colour can be *removed* from an object in a similar way in which it was added in the first place. The option *None* is the first colour in the *Swatches* panel. This option is used to replace the existing colour applied to the fill or stroke. For instance, if you want lettering to be an outline only, you can apply black as the stroke and *None* as the fill.

Try This Yourself:

Same File

Continue using the previous file with this exercise...

1 Navigate to page *3* and press `Ctrl` + `0` to zoom out

2 Click on the rectangular frame currently filled with a *30%* tint of the colour *Coffee*

The object should now be selected and the fill colour displayed and selected in the Swatches panel...

3 Click on the *Fill* ☐ icon in the *Swatches* panel to ensure it appears in front of the *Stroke* ☒ icon

4 Locate and click on *[None]* ☒ in the *Swatches* panel to remove the colour from the object

2
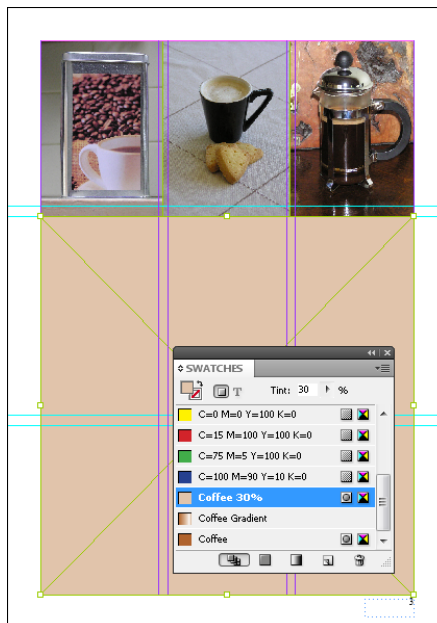
4
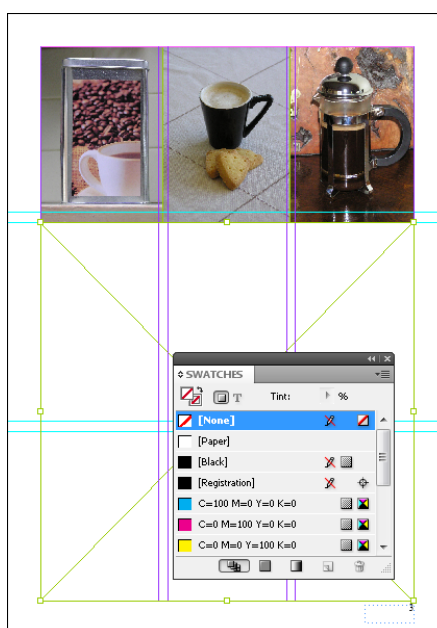
For Your Reference…

To *remove colour*:

1. Select the object
2. Click on the *Stroke* or *Fill* icon in the *Swatches* panel
3. Click on *[None]* ☒ in the *Swatches* panel

Handy to Know…

- The *Paper* swatch in the *Swatches* panel specifies the colour of the paper so that you can get a realistic idea of how the final product will look. If you apply *Paper* as a colour to the *Fill* or *Stroke*, it will take on the same colour as the paper and, in effect, remove the colour.